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# ETON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1970



## ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

### Public Health Services

M. A. CHARRETT,  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

S. PAPE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H.  
Chief Public Health Inspector



ETON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector.

For the Year 1970.



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ETON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health and Cleansing Committee January to May, 1970.

Chairman:  
Councillor Mrs. E.M. Coles.

Vice-Chairman:  
Councillor C.G. Page.

Councillor Mrs. P.M. Bunn.  
" P.A. Dutton.  
" Mrs. C.L. Elliott.  
" A.G. Gasson.  
" Mrs. H.R. Glasson.  
" Mrs. G. Heaton.  
" T.L. Hughes. (Chairman of the Council).  
" Mrs. E.V. Law. (Vice-Chairman of the Council).  
" E.R. Neville.  
" F. Roberts.  
" Mrs. M.N. Tindall.  
" Mrs. A.G. Young.

Public Health and Cleansing Committee May to December, 1970.

Chairman:  
Councillor Mrs. H.R. Glasson.

Vice-Chairman:  
Councillor Cdr. J.D. Lock.

Councillor Mrs. P.M. Bunn.  
" Mrs. E.M. Coles.  
" P.A. Dutton.  
" Mrs. C.L. Elliott.  
" A.G. Gasson.  
" Mrs. G. Heaton.  
" T.L. Hughes (Chairman of the Council).  
" Mrs. E.V. Law. (Vice-Chairman of the Council).  
" E.R. Neville.  
" C.G. Page.  
" F. Roberts.  
" Mrs. M.N. Tindall.  
" Mrs. A.G. Young.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1970.

Medical Officer of Health:

M.A. Charrett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. Myant, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Chief Public Health Inspector:

S. Pape, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

R.S.H. Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

K.A. Chester, Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.I.,

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

N.F. Collier, Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

A.M. O'Hanlon, Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

J. Andrews, Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

I.J. Forster.

Chief Clerk:

Miss E.M. Smith.

Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Mrs. M. Major.

Shorthand-Typist:

Mrs. C.E. Parsons.

Clerk-Typist:

Miss R.M. Middleton.

ETON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1970

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL,

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the state of the health of the Eton Rural District for the first year of the seventies; the booklet also includes the report of Mr. S. Pape, Chief Public Health Inspector.

There is an increase in the amount of information compared with earlier years and there are more statistical tables, most of them accompanied by explanatory comments.

From the point of view of "traditional" public health hazards the period under review could be called quiet, or normal, but the report, when taken with those of former years, emphasises the changes which have occurred and shows how new demands are being made upon those whose responsibility lies in trying to control the environment whether by policy making or by executive action.

The traditional items of public health - infant mortality, infectious disease, control of water supplies and disposal of sewage, although not matters of little import, are hardly worthy of comment unless by some mischance there is an epidemic or a breakdown in services, whereas by the need for clean air and noise abatement, control of the wider environment becomes more and more the public's concern. This report does, in fact, touch on all these points. So far as the former is concerned the rise in incidence of measles may well have been associated with a short-term breakdown in the supply of preventive vaccine, while the fact that a period during which refuse was not collected nor cesspools emptied did not lead to an outbreak of intestinal disease is in itself a matter worthy of comment. I wonder whether it would be fair to draw an analogy? Measles vaccination is in its infancy and a gap in that service led rapidly to an increase in disease whereas,

on the other hand, the previously long-continued high standard of refuse and sewage control enabled the community to withstand its withdrawal without apparent harm. On the other hand I am sure we could not continue with withdrawal or with lowered standards over a long period without unfortunate results - the cholera outbreaks in other countries with less sophisticated controls over water and sewage serve to remind us of this.

Although the need for clean air has received relatively little attention in an area not subjected to the worst excesses of pollution, the problem of noise has been of major concern to the Council. It is doubtful whether much physical harm is created by the noise levels to which the average man is subjected but there is considerable irritation and frustration created more particularly during the summer months when aircraft take off and land in ever increasing numbers and I have no doubt that emotional and psychological health must be endangered in some individuals. In this, as in all other health matters, prevention is better than cure and although it is tempting to escape from noise by the use of double-glazing or by moving elsewhere I am sure that persistent attempts to find methods of reducing noise itself is the only sound course.

In conclusion I would like to refer to two major pieces of legislation which will affect the 'health' services and to two impending changes which will have enormous repercussions. The Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 which set up all-embracing departments of Social Service to come into operation in 1971 and the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 which should lead to improved services for the handicapped and to a greater awareness among the public generally of the need to help the disabled to enjoy 'normal' facilities, will it is hoped help to raise the standard of health in general.

Vast changes by local government reorganisation and the unification of the National Health Service are expected and these have repercussions about which we can only guess. For the sake of the morale of those involved in the changes they must be made quickly. In the meantime all must continue to plan for improvement ignoring the imminence of change - to hold back because of uncertainty would lead only to the certainty of lowering standards.

Finally, may I express my appreciation of the ~~suppcrt~~  
I have received from the Council as a whole and from the Chairman  
and members of the Public Health and Cleansing Committee in  
particular. In addition to this I must record my thanks to all  
the chief officers and staff of the Council for their help  
during the year but most especially of course to those in the  
Health Department and with whom I am most closely associated.

I remain,

your obedient servant,

MACDONALD A. CHARRETT

Medical Officer of Health

July 1971

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (land and inland water)	...	...	...	35,537 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimation for mid-year 1970)	...	...	...	72,900
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	22,085
Rateable Value as at 1.4.70	...	...	...	£5,066,627
Product of Penny Rate 1970/71 (estimated)	...	...	...	£20,800

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Live Births

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	464	444	908
Illegitimate	...	...	39	37	76
			—	—	—
			503	481	984
			—	—	—
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	—	—	13.5
Corrected Birth Rate (allowing for sex and age of the population)	...	...	—	—	12.6
(Comparability Factor 0.93)					
National Birth Rate	...	...	—	—	16.0
Ratio of Local Birth Rate to National Rate	...	...	—	—	0.78 : 1
Illegitimate live births were 7.7 % of total live births.					

#### Still Births

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	4	9	13
Illegitimate	...	...	—	3	3
			—	—	—
			4	12	16
			—	—	—
Total live and still births	...	...	—	—	1,000
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	—	—	16.0
National still birth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	—	—	13.0
Still birth rate per 1,000 population	...	...	—	—	0.22

Although the number of births in the Rural District has gone up by 37 since the previous year, this is still less than 80 percent of the national average, even when calculations allowing for age and sex of the population have been taken into consideration. In fact, from the table on page 9 it will be seen that this is no new situation and has certainly existed for a period of at least ten years.

The comparability figure which is mentioned both here and in relation to deaths, is a device by which the Registrar General takes into consideration the age and sex structure of the district compared with England and Wales as a whole. These factors obviously vary from district to district but by their use it is possible to compare births and deaths of a district not only with the whole country but with any other district to which this particular correction has been made.

Peri-Natal Mortality (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week)

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths	...	...	...	...	3	7
Stillbirths	...	...	...	4	12	16
				—	—	—
				7	16	23
				—	—	—

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths     ...     ...     23.0

National Rate     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     23.0

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	5	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				3	5	8
				—	—	—

Rate for all Infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 live births     ...     ...     ...     8.1

National Rate     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     12

Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age)

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	4	5	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	1	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				4	6	10
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				...		10.2
National Rate	...	...	...	...	...	18
Ratio of Local Rate to National Rate	...			...	...	0.56 : 1

Maternal Mortality

Number of women dying in or as a consequence of pregnancy    ...    ...    ...    NIL

Deaths

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	342	327	669
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population				...		9.2
Corrected death rate - allowing for sex and age (Comparability factor 1.23)	...	...	...	...	...	11.3
National Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Ratio of corrected rate to National				...	...	0.97 : 1

VITAL STATISTICS - BIRTHS

Year	Corrected Birth Rate Eton Rural	Birth Rate England & Wales	Ratio Eton Rural : England & Wales
1961	14.9	17.4	0.87 : 1
1962	15.8	18.0	0.86 : 1
1963	16.0	18.2	0.84 : 1
1964	15.5	18.4	0.84 : 1
1965	15.8	18.1	0.87 : 1
1966	14.6	17.7	0.81 : 1
1967	12.7	17.2	0.74 : 1
1968	12.9	16.9	0.76 : 1
1969	12.1	16.3	0.74 : 1
1970	12.6	16.0	0.78 : 1

ILLEGITIMACY

1961	...	...	...	3.71
1962	...	...	...	5.8
1963	...	...	...	5.37
1964	...	...	...	4.43
1965	...	...	...	5.4
1966	...	...	...	7.07
1967	...	...	...	9.39
1968	...	...	...	6.16
1969	...	...	...	5.91
1970	...	...	...	7.7

From the table of illegitimacy it will be seen that the rate has varied quite considerably from year to year.

The reason for recording illegitimate births is not so much to find whether a small or large proportion of children is born out of wedlock, but to obtain an indication of the additional risks to be surmounted by children born into unstable surroundings. The exact relevance of this figure is perhaps less certain today when living together without marriage ties is more common, especially in some immigrant families. Provided there is a stable union between a man and woman the risk to children is, of course, not increased.

#### STILL BIRTHS

1961	...	...	...	17.3
1962	...	...	...	12.53
1963	...	...	...	12.43
1964	...	...	...	14.29
1965	...	...	...	15.61
1966	...	...	...	15.86
1967	...	...	...	11.09
1968	...	...	...	16.63
1969	...	...	...	4.1
1970	...	...	...	16.0

The still birth rate in the Rural District has remained remarkably constant over the past few years, apart from the extraordinarily low figure of 1969.

#### PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

In earlier years it had been considered that the Infant Mortality Rate, that is the death rate of children under one year of age, gave an indication of the efficiency of maternity and child welfare services. However, with increasing medical and nursing skills, the number of children born alive compared with stillbirths began to increase; this meant that additional high risk babies were born alive but naturally a proportion of these succumbed fairly soon thus increasing the infant mortality rate while decreasing the stillbirths. However, as most of the high risk babies die within the first week of life, a better index of services can be obtained by adding together stillbirths and deaths under one week - Peri-Natal Mortality.

I have introduced a ten year table from which it will be seen, again apart from 1969, that there has been only a small change, although perhaps one which is in a slightly downward direction.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

1961	...	...	...	30.60
1962	...	...	...	25.06
1963	...	...	...	24.90
1964	...	...	...	26.89
1965	...	...	...	29.58
1966	...	...	...	30.84
1967	...	...	...	28.55
1968	...	...	...	20.55
1969	...	...	...	7.36
1970	...	...	...	23.00

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

(Deaths under 4 weeks of age)

1961	...	...	...	14.7
1962	...	...	...	17.4
1963	...	...	...	12.6
1964	...	...	...	15.3
1965	...	...	...	15.0
1966	...	...	...	18.8
1967	...	...	...	17.35
1968	...	...	...	4.98
1969	...	...	...	4.22
1970	...	...	...	8.1

INFANT MORTALITY

1961	...	...	...	19.0
1962	...	...	...	23.8
1963	...	...	...	16.8
1964	...	...	...	17.1
1965	...	...	...	20.9
1966	...	...	...	26.0
1967	...	...	...	22.45
1968	...	...	...	8.05
1969	...	...	...	5.28
1970	...	...	...	10.2

The only comment which might be made on the above table is the extremely low infant mortality rate over the past three years. The reason for this is not entirely clear as the rates in the surrounding countryside are much nearer the national average and many of the services are also shared by people living in those areas.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-7 days	Total under 1 wk.	1-2 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	4-6 mths.	7-9 mths.	10-12 mths.	Total under year	
Respiratory Tract Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho- Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intraventricular Haemorrhage	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Heart Disease	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Septicaemia	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity														3
Totals	4	1	2	-	7	1	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	10
<u>Where Died</u>														
Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	2
Hospital in Slough	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Hospital away from this area	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
Totals	4	1	2	-	7	1	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	10

DEATH RATE - ETON RURAL

Year	Crude Death Rate	Corrected Death Rate	National Rate
1961	7.9	10.11	12.0
1962	8.7	11.4	11.9
1963	8.8	11.09	12.2
1964	7.7	9.7	11.3
1965	8.3	10.29	11.5
1966	8.4	11.76	11.7
1967	9.1	11.03	11.2
1968	8.7	10.91	11.9
1969	8.6	10.58	11.9
1970	9.2	11.3	11.7

There has been very little change in the death rate in the district over the past ten years, on the whole the rate being a little below the national average.

I think comment should be made that at the beginning of the year came the death of the district's oldest inhabitant. It is unusual to record life extending after 100 years but this lady was born on the 24th September 1862 and died on the 13th February 1970, aged 107 years and 4 months.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	1969	1970
Heart Disease	217	199
Cancer	128	145
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	86	90
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	76	76
Other circulatory disease	23	37
Accidents - all types	24	20

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1970  
COMPARED WITH 1969

			1970			1969 Total
			Male	Female	Total	
B.2	Typhoid Fever	...	-	-	-	1
B.4	Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	1	-	1	-
B6(1)	Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	...	-	1	1	1
B11	Meningococcal Infection	...	1	-	1	-
B17	Syphilis & its sequelae	...	1	-	1	-
B18	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	1	-	1	-
B19(1)	Malignant neoplasm, Buccal cavity etc.	...	2	1	3	2
B19(2)	Malignant neoplasm, Oesophagus	...	3	5	8	3
B19(3)	Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	...	7	3	10	13
B19(4)	Malignant neoplasm, Intestine	...	7	6	13	17
B19(6)	Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	30	6	36	36
B19(7)	Malignant neoplasm, Breast	...	-	8	8	16
B19(8)	Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	...		9	9	2
B19(9)	Malignant neoplasm, Prostate	...	5		5	2
B19(10)	Leukaemia	...	3	1	4	3
B19(11)	Other malignant neoplasms		26	19	45	34
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	...	3	1	4	2
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	...	3	2	5	2
Carried forward			93	62	155	134

Causes of Death - Continued

		1970			1969 Total
		Male	Female	Total	
	Brought forward	93	62	155	134
B46(1) Other endocrine etc. diseases	... ...	2	-	2	3
B23 Anaemias	... ... ...	-	1	1	4
B46(2) Other diseases of Blood etc.		-	-	-	1
B46(3) Mental Disorders	... ...	-	1	1	1
B24 Meningitis	... ...	-	-	-	1
B46(4) Other diseases of Nervous system	... ...	2	6	8	7
B26 Chronic Rheumatic heart disease	... ...	5	4	9	8
B27 Hypertensive Disease	... ...	4	6	10	10
B28 Ischaemic heart disease	... ...	92	64	156	170
B29 Other forms of heart disease		14	20	34	29
B30 Cerebrovascular disease	... ...	37	52	89	86
B46(5) Other diseases of circulatory system	... ...	14	23	37	23
B31 Influenza	... ...	2	2	4	3
B32 Pneumonia	... ... ...	20	34	54	50
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema		16	6	22	26
B33(2) Asthma	... ... ...	-	-	-	2
B46(8) Other diseases of respiratory system	... ...	3	3	6	4
B34 Peptic Ulcer	... ...	1	4	5	6
B36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	... ...	1	2	3	5
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	... ...	-	1	1	3
B46(7) Other diseases of digestive system	... ...	2	6	8	3
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	... ...	1	-	1	2
Carried forward	... ...	309	297	606	581

Causes of Death - Continued

	1970			1969 Total
	Male	Female	Total	
Brought forward ...	309	297	606	581
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate..	2		2	1
B46(9) Other diseases, Genito-urinary system	2	4	6	4
B46(10) Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	2	-	2	1
B46(11) Diseases of musculo- skeletal system ...	2	1	3	1
B42 Congenital anomalies ...	6	2	8	1
B43 Birth injury, difficult labour etc. ...	-	3	3	2
B44 Other causes of Perinatal mortality...	2	1	3	1
B45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions ...	-	5	5	3
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	7	2	9	13
BE48 All other accidents ...	3	8	11	11
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ... ...	6	3	9	4
BE50 All other external causes	1	1	2	1
	342	327	669	624

## DEATHS - 1970 - AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 wks. under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
B4 Enteritis & other diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B6(1) Late effects of respiratory T.B.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B11 Meningococcal infection	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B17 Syphilis and its sequelae	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B18 Other infective & parasitic diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(1) Malignant neoplasm Buccal cavity etc.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(2) Malignant neoplasm Cesophagus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(3) Malignant neoplasm Stomach	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(4) Malignant neoplasm Intestine	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(6) Malignant neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	M	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(7) Malignant neoplasm Breast	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(8) Malignant neoplasm Uterus	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(9) Malignant neoplasm Prostate	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(10) Leukaemia	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cause of Death	Sex	Age	Under 1 week	1-4 weeks	4-6 weeks	1-2 months	2-4 months	4-6 months	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 & over	Age in Years
																					1
B19(11) Other malignant neoplasms	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
B20 Benign and unspecified neoplasms	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B46(1) Other endocrine etc. diseases	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B23 Anaemias	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B46(3) Mental Disorders	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B46(5) Other diseases of nervous system	M	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart disease	F	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
B27 Hypertensive disease	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B28 Ischaemic Heart disease	F	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
B29 Other forms of Heart disease	M	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
B30 Cerebrovascular disease	F	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
B46(6) Other diseases of Circulatory system	M	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
B31 Influenza	F	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
	M	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

## DEATHS - 1970 - AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION - Continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Age in Weeks				Age in Years				75 & over
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	
B32 Pneumonia	M	20	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1 <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
B46(7) Other diseases of Respiratory system	M	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
B36 Intestinal obstruction and Hernia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
B46(8) Other diseases of Digestive system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B46(9) Other diseases of Genito-Urinary system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
B46(10) Diseases of skin, Subcutaneous tissue	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B46(11) Diseases of Musculo-skeletal system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B42 Congenital anomalies	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

DEATHS - 1970 - AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION - Continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	Under 4 wks. 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-4 under 1 year	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
B43 Birth injury difficult labour etc	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44 Other causes of Perinatal mortality	F	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 Symptoms & ill defined conditions	M	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
BE48 All other accidents	F	7	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
BE49 Suicide & Self- inflicted injuries	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
BE50 All other external causes	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total All Causes	M	342	3	1	3	3	2	6	14	30	68	91	120
	F	327	5	1	2	1	2	4	6	12	32	66	196

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Ages at Death in Years	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	4	6	10
1 - 4	3	2	5
5 - 14	3	1	4
15 - 24	3	2	5
25 - 44	20	10	30
45 - 64	98	44	142
65 - 74	91	66	157
75 plus	120	196	316
Total	342	327	669

POPULATION

Year	Natural Increase (births less deaths)	Immigration or Emigration (-)	Population
1961	629	2251	66,840
1962	665	1125	68,630
1963	518	182	69,330
1964	634	146	70,110
1965	612	-232	70,490
1966	521	229	71,240
1967	332	-32	71,540
1968	376	164	72,080
1969	323	197	72,600
1970	315	-15	72,900

Readers will probably think that the above table on population is somewhat revealing. There is always a tendency to believe that increase in population, particularly in an area such as this, is due mainly to people coming in from outside. The table shows quite clearly, however, that according to the Registrar General immigration into the area virtually ceased in 1962 and that since that time when the population has been growing less rapidly, most of the increase has been due to the surplus of births over deaths.

It will be interesting to see what the 1971 census tells us about population and the age distribution of the inhabitants of the district.

## STAFF EXAMINATIONS

Number of staff medically examined....25  
Number of medical questionnaires completed....40

During the year the Council decided to make use of a questionnaire form instead of medical examinations for employees appointed to the Council's service. The detailed questionnaire is seen by the Medical Officer of Health and full medical examination is only carried out where there appears to be doubt as to the individual's fitness to carry out the job for which he is to be appointed. Experience elsewhere and here shows that such a method saves medical time and does not lead to any reduction in the advice given to the Council, in fact the use of a detailed questionnaire may even improve the screening process.

## AUTHENTICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES

Number of certificates authenticated.....711

## PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

Samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory as follows:

Faeces.....	77	of which 8 were found to be positive (6 of these being from one family) but in all cases negative specimens were obtained later.
Nasal Swabs.....	3	the first one was found to be positive but later ones were negative.
Water.....	156	23 of these were unsatisfactory. (20 bacteriological and 3 chemical)
Swimming Pools.....	73	8 of which taken from school swimming pools were found to be unsatisfactory.

All unsatisfactory water and swimming pool samples were followed up until satisfactory samples were obtained.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTICUS DISEASE

CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEARS 1961-1970

	Cases notified and population in thousands									
	1970 73	1969 73	1968 72	1967 72	1966 71	1965 70	1964 70	1963 69	1962 69	1961 67
Dysentery	1	2	11	8	6	58	6	10	10	12
Encephalitis	-	1	4	4	1	2	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	8	20	8	7	1	-	6	-	-	2
Infective Jaundice	1	5	6	554	390	1491	172	796	172	1352
Measles	131	503	173	-	1	-	-	1	2	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Paratyphoid	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	9	16	16	19	32	16	19	19	5	17
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	10	4	8	4	14	18	11	18	17	31
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	1	3	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	9
Typhoid Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	3	24	37	27	12	36	27	16	30

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Ages in Years of Cases notified											
	Under 1 yr.	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-25 years	25-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	Over 65
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	1
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	15	8	10	20	16	58	4	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	-

N.B. Tuberculosis is shown in separate table

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	5	3	-	4	2	3	5	14	21	41	33
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN EACH PARISH

	Burn-ham	Dat-Chet	Den-ham	Dor-ney	Farnham Royal	Full-mer	G.X.	Hedgerley	Iver	Hor-ton	Stoke Poges	Tap-low	Wex-ham	Wrays-bury
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	44	8	2	10	3	-	7	-	1	4	12	27	11	2
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	-
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	-
Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The preceding tables show that there was no epidemic of notifiable infectious disease during the year but that measles occurred during most months, being somewhat more prevalent during the autumn and early winter. An interruption of the vaccination programme may well have been responsible for this but supplies of vaccine became available again during 1971 and it will be interesting to see whether the disease can virtually be eradicated.

<u>VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION</u>			
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Primary Diphtheria	-	-	-
Primary Tetanus	35	40	31
Primary Diphtheria/Tetanus	91	54	88
Primary Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus (Triple)	648	755	861
Primary Measles		88	1017
Primary Poliomyelitis	34	682	836
Primary vaccination against Smallpox	609	812	703
Boosters - Tetanus	119	68	97
Diphtheria		( 5	(
Diphtheria/Tetanus	1622	( 760	( 860
Triple		( 186	(
Poliomyelitis		4	12
Re-vaccination	198	223	255
<u>Primary Protection</u>			
Diphtheria	739	809	949
Whooping Cough	648	755	861
Tetanus	774	849	980
Smallpox	609	812	703
Measles		88	1017
Poliomyelitis	34	682	836

The figures above give an indication of the prophylaxis against infectious disease given by vaccination and immunisation during the past three years. It is perhaps satisfying to see that there has been a gradual increase in primary protection and this may well be due in part to the use of the computer housed at County Headquarters. Every birth is added to computer records and at the appropriate time an invitation to parents to take their children to their family doctor or to the clinic for immunisation is made. Failure to attend leads to enquiry as to the reason and attempts are made to obtain and retain a high standard of immunity for the population.

Most of the diseases in the table have been virtually eliminated but from small outbreaks which occur here and there from time to time it is obvious that the germs still exist and are still capable of creating disease. It is only by retaining a high level of immunity in the general population that we can either prevent outbreaks from time to time or even, perhaps, a return to pre-immunisation days when all the diseases listed were highly endemic.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	Non-Pulmonary			Combined Totals		
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	1	1	2	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	3	1	4	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	1	1	2	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	1	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	1	1	1	-	1
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	4	10	-	1	1
						11

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Site of Infection - Left Wrist.

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATION REGISTER

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Combined Totals
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Number on Register 1st January 1970	26	17	43	19	11	30	73
Number entered by Primary Notification	6	4	10	-	-	1	11
Number entered other than by Primary Notification	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Number removed from Register due to:							
(a) Death	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Removal from District	2	1	3	-	-	-	3
(c) Recovered	5	3	8	-	-	-	8
Number on Register 31st December 1970	26	18	44	19	12	31	75

Comparison of Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1970 with Previous Years

Year	Population	Pulmonary			Non-Fulmonary			Combined Totals	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1960	63,960	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	0.05
1961	66,840	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	0.03
1962	68,630	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	0.04
1963	69,330	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.03
1964	70,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	70,490	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.028
1966	71,240	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.028
1967	71,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	72,080	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	0.04
1969	72,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.01
1970	72,900	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.01

## TUBERCULOSIS - CASES NOTIFIED

N.F. = Non Pulmonary  
P.F. = Pulmonary

## B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

636 children were tested for Tuberculosis during 1970 - 120 more than in 1969. Of these, 546 were negative (85.8%) and 90 were positive (14.2%)

A positive reaction is given by those who have had previous experience of tuberculosis and also by those who have had B.C.G. vaccination. Of the 90 children giving a positive reaction, 40 had had earlier protection. This meant that 50 children (7.9%) were referred to the Chest Clinic so that Dr. Brian Thompson and his colleagues could assess the importance or otherwise of the reaction and initiate, where appropriate, subsequent follow up and treatment. Of these, 7 were given x-rays and received treatment and the remainder were either given B.C.G. vaccination or found on further enquiry to have already been vaccinated.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

### CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

The sixteen Child Welfare Clinics have continued as in previous years.

The Burnham Clinic, however, and one of the sessions at Britwell have been taken over by family doctors serving the area.

### FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

The Slough Family Planning Clinic, which serves the town and the surrounding area, has continued to be very active and finds that its services are in ever greater demand. The Local Health Authority now has a duty to encourage the use of such clinics and to make contributions towards their expenses if, indeed, they do not provide the service themselves.

So far as this area is concerned, the clinic is a very good and forward looking one and it has been considered better to allow the previous administrative arrangements to remain and for payment to be made to the voluntary organisation running it.

### CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

A clinic is held twice monthly for women over 35 and for younger women who have been specially recommended by their family doctor.

### VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

Clinics are held at the following hospitals:

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, Berks  
Hillingdon Hospital, Hillingdon, Middx.  
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, Berks.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I take pleasure in presenting my third annual report on the work of the Department for the past year, and first would like to observe that there have been no staff changes during the period which contributed in no small measure to the smooth working of the Department.

With the year being declared Environmental Pollution Year, it was hoped that visible progress would be made in respect of all the many problems which confront society in this field, but hopes were given a sharp setback with the advent of the strike by manual workers of Local Government which made life very difficult for all sections of the community who depend on these services to maintain standards of good hygiene in and about dwellings and workplaces and, in particular, cafes, restaurants, food shops and warehouses, where the need to prevent waste and putrescible refuse building up into situations which could become a hazard to health was very real indeed. Nuisances from smell had to become subservient to the more tangible nuisances from flies, rats and the possible contamination of food supplies which presented more direct threats to the health of the community.

In unsewered areas dwellings which drained to cesspools required careful scrutiny to ensure that overflow did not occur from manholes near to the entrances, and that fittings inside the houses were functioning properly. These problems were most acute where babies and small children in the family meant extra washing and water usage. With a substantial number of premises so affected it is surprising how few needed to have special arrangements made to help relieve the problem, and tribute must be paid to the ingenuity of the housewife in finding ways to deal with the situation. No doubt had the strike been prolonged further a much more serious situation would have arisen. There was comparatively little inconvenience with drainage in respect of the sewered parts of the District.

The stacking and storage of solid refuse also called for great patience and ingenuity by householders, and the paper sack system of refuse storage played no insignificant part in coping with the increasing piles of rubbish having to be stored on premises.

Regretfully it must be observed that an increase in the dumping of rubbish in ditches and hedgerows in country lanes bore testimony to the absence of a regular cleansing service during the strike. The evidence of rubbish dumping is still apparent in some parts of the area and the need for a street cleansing scheme to combat litter becomes more evident.

On the question of litter in general and in particular the non-returnable glass bottle used mainly for soft drinks, consumed principally by the younger element of the population, empty bottles are often thrown away without due consideration. Often they are smashed and then become a danger to the public, especially small children, dogs and horses, etc. using the countryside, as glass stays on the surface of the ground. Bottles of the non-returnable variety should display a legend in clear lettering on the label, requesting the bottle to be disposed of into a proper bin or receptacle.

In regard to aerial pollution matters of concern were the large volumes of dense smoke produced from two refuse tip fires during the strike period. At the time the area was likened to a steel works in an industrial zone. With the large volumes of inflammable material contained in present day household refuse, fires can be started on tips very quickly and care must be taken to consolidate and cover refuse to minimise this problem.

Complaints in respect of noise produced from a variety of sources, including roadworks drills, compressors, machinery, bird scaring devices, fowls crowing, dogs barking, etc. were dealt with on an informal basis during the year, but the majority of complaints which exceeded all the others put together, were in relation to noise from aircraft overflying the District from Heathrow. The parishes of Horton, Colnbrook, Wraysbury and Datchet, being in line with and nearest to the main runways, have always suffered from noise but there was an increase

in the number of protests from Iver, Burnham, Farnham Common and Fulmer. This appeared to be due to aircraft fanning out from the minimum noise routes. Measurements of aircraft noise were taken over various parts of the District during the summer months at peak flying times and there was no doubt that the noise emission from aircraft taking off at 1½ - 2-minute intervals meant that there was no period when noise could not be heard from aircraft. In the short term there is a need for aircraft to keep to minimum noise routes and also for the noise insulation of buildings and dwellings below the flight paths, and in the long term to reduce noise at source by constructing quieter aircraft engines, and providing a third London Airport to reduce the number of aircraft overflying the District.

I must acknowledge the help and support given by the Medical Officer of Health and the other Chief Officers during the year. Also my thanks to the Inspectors and staff of the Department, who assisted in the work as set out in this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

S. PAPE.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

The following details have been supplied by the three statutory water undertakings which serve the District. The reports give information as to water mains extensions laid throughout the year and show typical results of bacteriological and/or chemical analyses of supplies to the area.

### (A) TYPICAL BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSES.

#### 1. Middle Thames Water Board.

##### BACTERIOLOGICAL:

Number of colonies )	1 day	2 days	3 days
developing on Agar )	@ 37°C.	@ 37°C.	@ 20-22°C.
per millilitre in )	0	0	0
Presumptive Coliform reaction.	Present in.	Absent from.	Probable number.
Bact. coli (Type 1).	0 ml.	0 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. Welchii reaction.	0 ml.	0 ml.	0 per 100 ml.

##### CHEMICAL: (Results in milligrammes per litre (ppm)).

Appearance:	Clear and bright.		
Colour:	Nil	Turbidity:	Nil
pH:	7.2	Odour:	Nil
Electric Conductivity:	690	Free Carbon-Dioxide:	32
Chlorine present as		Dissolved solids	
Chloride:	42	dried @ 180°C:	490
Hardness: Total:	325	Carbonate:	240
Non-carbonate:	85	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate:	240
Nitrate Nitrogen:	3.9	Nitrite Nitrogen:	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen:	0.06	Oxygen absorbed:	0.60
Albuminoid Nitrogen:	0.02	Residual Chlorine:	-
Metals. Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead:	Absent.		
Fluoride (F):	0.85		

Middle Thames Water Board ( Contd).

Analyst's Remarks:

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of Chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Water Board's General Observations:

The water is treated with chlorine and sulphur dioxide before passing into the mains. Fluoride is present only at the Datchet source and it mixes in the distribution system with supplies from other sources.

There were no unsatisfactory samples during the year.

(B) EXTENSIONS.

<u>Location.</u>	<u>Length.</u>	<u>Diameter.</u>
Cliveden Estate, Taplow.	366-yds.	6"
Cliveden Estate, Taplow.	88-yds.	4"
Bentley, Green Lane, Burnham.	1,000-yds.	4"
Fairway, Green Lane, Burnham,	105-yds.	4" (Balance)
Fairview, Taplow Road, Burnham.	720-yds.	4"
* Hornbeam Cottage, Rickmans Hill, Stoke Poges.	520-yds.	2"

\* Provided under Water Guarantee Scheme.

2. Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Company.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL:

Sample No. 108335.

Colonies per ml. 1 day @ 37°C. 1  
 " " " 3 days @ 20°C. 5

Coli-aerogenes, probable number per 100 ml.

E. Coli. " " " " " "

Analyst's Remarks:

This water is hard in character but contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents; it conforms to the highest standards of bacterial and organic purity.

## CHEMICAL:

(Results in parts per million).

Colour:	Hazen.	2	Chloride: (Cl)	32
Turbidity:		Nil	Alkalinity: (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	260
Odour:		Nil	Hardness: (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	
Taste:		Normal	Carbonate:	260
pH:		7.3	Non-carbonate:	30
Electrical Conductivity: (20°C)		510	Total:	290
Total Solids:		375	Potassium:	1.3
Nitrate: (N)		3.3	Sodium:	11
Nitrite: (N)		.002	Copper:	.01
Ammonia: (N)		.001	Iron:	.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen: (N)		Nil	Zinc:	-
			Chlorine: (Cl <sub>2</sub> )	.01

#### Water Company's General Observations:

All water pumped into supply is chlorinated and subjected to careful supervision. Samples for bacteriological and chemical examination are collected frequently from all pumping stations, reservoirs, towers and other points in the distribution system; they are constantly reported as being wholesome and quite satisfactory for domestic purposes. The natural fluoride varies throughout the area and the average figure is probably about 0.2 ppm; no artificial fluoride is added.

(B) EXTENSIONS.

<u>Location.</u>	<u>Length.</u>	<u>Diameter.</u>
Off Sutton Lane, Iver.	132-yds.	3"
E.R.82, off Sutton Lane, Iver.	270-yds.	6"
Off Church Road, Iver Heath.	169-yds.	4"
West Square Housing Site, Iver, Phase II.	81-yds.	3"
" " " " " " " " 169-yds.	4"	
" " " " " " " " 178-yds.	6"	
Off Windsor Road, Gerrards Cross.	228-yds.	4"

3. South West Suburban Water Company.

BACTERIOLOGICAL:

Plate counts on Agar )	1 day per millilitre in ) @ 37°C.	2 days @ 37°C.	3 days @ 22°C.
	1	4	1

Presumptive Coliform reaction.

Probable number.	Nil per 100 ml.
Probable number E. Coli.	Nil per 100 ml.

Water Company's General Observations:

Satisfactory.

CHEMICAL: (Results in parts per million).

Appearance:	W.H.O. Limits
Odour:	Nil
Colour in Hazen Units:	4.0
Turbidity on Fullers' Earth Scale:	0.5
Oxygen absorbed from KMnO <sub>4</sub> in 4-hrs. @ 27°C:	1.35
pH Value:	7.7
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C:	Nil
Electrical conductivity:	600
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> :	220
Hardness: Total:	320
As CaCO <sub>3</sub> - Carbonate:	220
- Non-carbonate:	100
Free Carbon Dioxide:	12
Chlorine present as Chloride:	36
Residual Chlorine:	Nil
Fluoride as F:	0.17
Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub> :	0.13
Nitrogen - Nitrate:	6.78
As N           - Nitrite:	Trace
- Ammoniacal:	0.05
- Albuminoid:	0.09
Metals           - Copper as Cu:	0.02
- Zinc as Zn:	Not detected
- Lead as Pb:	0.02
- Iron as Fe:	0.03
- Aluminium as Al:	0.15
- Manganese as Mn:	0.01
- Potassium as K:	Nil
- Chromium:	Trace
Radioactivity:	Nil
Detergents:	0.02

(B) EXTENSIONS.

There were no mains extensions carried out during 1970.

WATER SUPPLIES USED FOR DRINKING AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Number of dwellinghouses and estimated population served by Public Mains supplies and approximate number of dwellinghouses served by private wells or bores.

Parish.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses in each Parish at 1.4.70.	(b) Approx. No. of dwellinghouses on private wells or bores.	(c) Dwellinghouses on public mains.	(d) Estimated population in dwelling-houses referred to in column (c) at 1.4.70.
Burnham.	5,420	-	5,420	18,500
Datchet.	1,301	-	1,301	4,250
Denham.	2,511	-	2,511	7,750
Dorney.	252	-	252	850
Farnham Royal.	1,503	-	1,503	4,650
Fulmer.	225	4	221	650
Gerrards Cross.	2,076	1	2,075	6,500
Hedgerley.	304	-	304	900
Horton.	263	1	262	1,000
Iver and Colnbrook.	3,489	-	3,489	11,350
Stoke Poges.	1,580	-	1,580	4,700
Taplow.	612	2	610	2,000
Wexham.	1,702	-	1,702	6,900
Wraysbury.	1,191	70	1,121	3,500
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>22,429</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>22,351</b>	<b>73,500</b>

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM WATER UNDERTAKINGS' DISTRIBUTION MAINS.

The table shown below gives results of water samples taken from distribution points direct from mains supplies. These samples are supplementary to those taken by the Water Undertakings which supply the area.

Parish.	Water Undertakings.	No. of samples taken.	Results.
Burnham.	Middle Thames Water Board.	8	Satisfactory.
Datchet.	Middle Thames Water Board.	9	Satisfactory.
Denham.	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Company.	1	Satisfactory.
Dorney.	Middle Thames Water Board.	1	Satisfactory.
Farnham Royal.	Middle Thames Water Board.	1	Satisfactory.
Fulmer.	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Company.	1	Satisfactory.
Gerrards Cross.	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Company.	2	Satisfactory.
Hedgerley.	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Company.	1	Satisfactory.
Horton.	Middle Thames Water Board.	1	Satisfactory.
Iver.	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Company.	5	Satisfactory.
Stoke Poges.	Middle Thames Water Board.	1	Satisfactory.
Taplow.	Middle Thames Water Board.	1	Satisfactory.
Wraysbury.	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Company.	2	Satisfactory.

Total number examined = 34.

SAMPLES TAKEN OTHER THAN FROM MAINS.

The number of shallow wells which supply water for drinking and domestic use in the District is decreasing. The remaining wells which are situated chiefly in Wraysbury have been sampled regularly during 1970 and any unsatisfactory results have been followed up and advice given or action has been taken in each case.

Type of sample taken.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Doubtful.	Total.
Bacteriological.	20	89	-	109
Chemical.	3	41	3	47
Totals:	23	130	3	156

¶ This total includes follow up samples.

\* Metals present but below permitted limits.

Name of Swimming Pool or Bathing Place.	No. of samples taken.	No. of satisfactory results.	No. of unsatisfactory results.
Burnham Beeches (Main Pool).	4	4	-
Burnham Beeches (Kiddies Pool).	4	4	-
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital.	6	6	-
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre.	6	6	-
Denham Country Club.	3	3	-
Stanford University, Taplow.	7	7	-
2 Private Swimming Pools sampled on request.	2	2	-
Caldicott Preparatory School for Boys, Burnham.	4	4	-
<u>Schools.</u>		36	36
Warrenfield Comprehensive.	12	9	3
Burnham Grammar.	3	3	-
St. Mary's, Datchet.	2	2	-
Tilchouse County Primary, Denham.	2	2	-
Woodside County Secondary.	2	1	1
Burnham C. of E. Infants.	5	5	-
Stoke Poges County Primary.	4	3	1
Gerrards Cross County Primary.	3	2	1
Farnham Common County Primary.	4	3	1
Totals:		73	66
			7

It may be observed that samples taken for bacteriological purposes are used as an indication of the presence or otherwise of "free chlorine" in the water to deal adequately with the bathing load in the pool, and the receipt of a single unsatisfactory result taken in isolation does not mean that the water is unsatisfactory. A series of samples must be taken before a clear pattern can be established. On the spot checks for free chlorine are made by the Inspectors when a sample is taken for bacteriological purposes.

In the case of Warrenfield Comprehensive School some difficulty was experienced with the chlorine dosage apparatus which was rectified and the subsequent samples confirmed this.

## GENERAL SANITATION.

Progress made during the year on the Council's sewer construction throughout the District is shown below, together with schemes proposed for 1971.

(a) Sewer construction in progress during the year.

1. Datchet Main Drainage Scheme has been in progress for the whole year.
2. Gerrards Cross Sewage Works Reconstruction was commenced.

(b) Schemes proposed for 1971.

1. Burnham, Taplow and Dorney Main Drainage - Stage 2.
2. Extensions to Burnham Sewage Works and additional accommodation.
3. Beaconsfield Road Relief Sewer.
4. Works to prevent surcharging of Denham Sewers.
5. Improvements to George Green Sewers.
6. Repair to Denham Green Sewers.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Details of the inspection of food and food premises are shown in another part of the report. A summary is also shown giving particulars of any action taken when necessary. Routine inspections involving visits to kitchens, restaurants, cafes, stalls and mobile vehicles were carried out frequently, to ensure that minimum standards were maintained and to secure improvements where appropriate.

The table below gives details of premises in the area subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, showing generally the types of trade carried out.

Type of trade carried out.	No. of premises.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16.	No. of premises which Regulation 19 applies.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.
Butchers.	36	36	36	36
Bakers and Bakers Shops.	28	28	10	10
Fish Shops (Net & Fried).	8	8	7	7
Grocers/Greengrocers.	184	184	159	159
Licensed Premises.	95	95	74	74
Canteens/Restaurants.	58	58	58	58
Chemists.	15	15	15	15

NOTE: Regulation 16:- Requires the provision of wash-hand basins, with an adequate supply of hot and cold water with soap, suitable detergent, nail brushes and clean towels or other drying facilities.

Regulation 19:- Requires the provision of sinks, with hot and cold water for the washing of food and equipment and adequate supplies of soap or other suitable detergent and clean cloths or other adequate and suitable drying facilities.

## Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Members of the public continue to show concern in respect of the quality and fitness of food purchased and thirty-two enquiries were undertaken in respect of formal complaints made to the Department during the year, an increase of two on the previous year. One can only conjecture on the number of complaints of food which for one reason or another never reach the attention of the Department.

Brief details of the complaints and the action taken are given below.

It will be noted that mould and foreign matter in food take equal place as the most common cause for complaint. The first condition is mainly due to bad storage or stock rotation at the shop premises and the latter during the course of manufacture.

It is only by a feedback of such information by the public, so that complaints can be followed up with a view to the elimination of the causes, can the food industry, including manufacture, storage, distribution and sale, hope to supply food to the customer in peak condition; many on the management side of the industry welcome this information as a practical test to their organisation.

### SECTION 2. (not being of a nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser).

<u>ARTICLE.</u>	<u>PLACE OF PURCHASE OR DELIVERY.</u>	<u>ACTION TAKEN.</u>	
1. Loaf of bread. (Dirty).	Burnham.	Warning letter.	
2. Loaf of bread. (Mouldy).	Burnham.	Legal.	Fined £5.0.0d.
3. Meat and Potato Pies. (Mouldy).	Wraysbury.	Warning letter.	
4. Chocolate eclair. (Containing metal).	Burnham.	Warning letter.	
5. Breakfast Cereal. (Mouldy).	Hedgerley.	Warning letter.	
6. Sliced loaf. (Containing screw).	Gerrards Cross.	Legal.	Fined £50.0.0d.
7. Cornish Pasty. (Mouldy).	Taplow.	Legal.	Fined £5.0.0d.
8. Pre-packed Butter. (Containing metal bolt).	Burnham.	Legal.	Fined £5.0.0d.
9. Bottle of milk. (Dirty).	Iver.	Legal.	Fined £15.0.0d.
10. Bottle of milk. (Containing piece of glass).	Iver.	Legal.	Fined £30.0.0d.

Section 8. (Unfit Food).

1. Puff Pastry.	Gerrards Cross.	Legal.	Fined £50.0.0d.
2. Meat and potato pie.	Wraysbury.	Legal.	Fined £30.0.0d.

Due to investigations revealing inconclusive findings or insufficient or defects in evidence to sustain a prosecution the following complaints were not proceeded with.

1. Pack of Crumpets.	(Mouldy).
2. Loaf of Bread.	(Containing alien matter).
3. Silds in can.	(Blown can).
4. Sausages.	(Containing black spots).
5. Pork Pies.	(Mouldy).
6. Bottle of milk.	(Piece of wire moulded in bottle).
7. Sliced loaf.	(Mouldy).
8. Brown loaf.	(Containing bristle from a brush).
9. Bottle of milk.	(Dirty).
10. Cornish Pasties.	(Mould).
11. Bottle of mineral water.	(Containing a sliver of glass).
12. Cod portions in batter.	(Sealing of pack defective).
13. Bottle of milk.	(Containing mould spores).
14. Steak and kidney pie.	(Containing inedible meat).
15. Beef pie.	(Containing piece of bovine skin and hair).
16. Puff Pastry.	(Alleged to have caused sickness).
17. Bottle of milk.	(Containing cement).
18. Cod portions.	(Parasitic worm).
19. Bottle of milk.	(Dirty).
20. Carton of cream.	(Taste taint).

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Meat. Details of carcases and offal inspected and examined at the only slaughterhouse within the District.

	Cattle except Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed.	12	-	5	-	-	-
Number inspected.	12	-	5	-	-	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Foods (Surrendered and Condemned due to failure of  
refrigerating units at retail premises).

Meat.      12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. Strip Loin Beef.  
                   25-lbs. Pork.  
                   3-lbs. Skirt.  
                   2-lbs. Lambs Kidneys.

Food Surrendered and Condemned due to failure of  
refrigerating units (Contd.).

Other Foods.

		<u>Weight in Lbs. or Kilograms.</u>	
(a)	<u>Meat.</u>		
	Braised Beef.	43	19
	Beefburgers.	72	32
(b)	<u>Fish.</u>		
	Fish Fillets.	199	90
	Fish Fingers.	70	31
(c)	<u>Poultry.</u>		
	Whole chickens.	75	34
	Chicken pieces.	39	17
	Whole ducklings.	7	3
	Whole turkeys.	16	7
(d)	<u>Vegetables.</u>		
	Mixed vegetables.	5	2
	Potato croquettes.	4	1
	Chips (packs).	31	14
(e)	<u>Pastry.</u>		
	Puff pastry.	84	38
(f)	<u>Juices.</u>		
	Orange juice (in cans).	54	24
	Grapefruit juice (in cans).	31	14
(g)	<u>Others.</u>		<u>Quantities.</u>
	Pies (Meat).		308
	Gateaux.		1
	Sponges (Sandwich).		30
	Eclairs.		32
	Ice-cream (Blocks & Confectionery).		145

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, (Contd.)

Section 16. Registration of premises for the manufacture and sale of Ice-cream, Sausages, etc.

The total number of premises registered at the end of the year was 199. Two applications for registration were granted and notifications from two occupiers that their registered premises were closing down were received.

The registrations were in respect of :-

A. Manufacture of Ice-cream	...	...	...	2
B. Sale of Ice-cream	...	...	...	193
C. Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	...	...	...	6

These foods, because of their perishable nature and their potential for the multiplication of bacteria, including food poisoning organisms, require the premises where they are manufactured or stored to be of proper construction and in good repair, and that adequate care is taken in all stages of manufacture and storage, including temperature control, to ensure that contamination is kept to an absolute minimum. Such premises are subject to regular routine inspections and bacterial counts are taken from working surfaces and utensils by the Agar Sausage technique to check on the efficiency of cleansing routines in operation.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

The only slaughterhouse in the District was re-licensed for a further period of one year following the statutory inspection and satisfactory report.

The one Knacker's Yard in the District was re-licensed after receipt of a satisfactory report of inspection. Slaughtering activities remain sporadic and its major use at present is as a collecting depot for animals that have died on farms or elsewhere for onward transmission to the main processing premises in London.

All the meat despatched from the premises is dealt with by labelling the vehicle or container used, in accordance with the requirements of the Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969.

Number of horses slaughtered - 3  
Number of carcases received - 32

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, (Contd.)

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Licences granted under the Act for the slaughter of animals for the food of man and also at Knackers' Yards were issued to five applicants by way of renewal.

Game Licences.

Renewals	...	...	...	11
New licences	...	...	...	Nil

Inspection of Poultry.

There are no poultry processing stations in the District. Poultry for sale in shops which has been freshly killed is inspected during routine visits.

## RODENT INFESTATIONS.

There were 817 notifications of infestations of rats and mice on domestic premises during the year. These can be divided as follows:-

A.	Notifications of rats	...	...	...	609
B.	Notifications of mice	...	...	...	208

In addition, it was necessary to visit and carry out treatment on Council owned land, including sewage works, refuse tips, caravan sites, etc.

The annual sewer test for the presence of rats took place in the autumn and 5% of the sewer manholes were test baited. There was no take of bait at any of the points and this result can be regarded as satisfactory.

There has been further evidence throughout the year that house mice were not affected by the anticoagulant poison which is commonly used for rat disinfection and more acute poisons have had to be used. These require additional care to prevent them being accessible to small children and pet animals when put down in dwellinghouses.

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Assistance was given to a few householders with problems arising from flea infestations brought in by pet animals.

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Over 200 enquiries were made to the Department for wasp extermination during the summer months. As the Council do not operate such a service at the moment it was necessary to advise them to employ contractors.

Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers.

The information given in the following tables is required by the Department of Health and Social Security to be included in the report.

1. INSPECTIONS for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
				(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	19	12	5	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	176	53	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, (excluding outworkers' premises).	8	4	-	-
TOTALS:	203	69	6	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred. By H.M. Inspector.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness. (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding. (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature. (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation. (S.4.)	2	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.5.)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences. (S.7.)	3	3	-	2	-
(a) Insufficient.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	6	6	-	2	-

Outworkers inspections = 6  
Workplace inspections = 69

## HOUSING.

The need for housing accommodation within the District continues to exceed supply despite the provision of new dwellings erected by the Council and private enterprise, the conversion of buildings into dwellings, and the improvement of sub-standard houses. Additionally, the Department's Inspectors carry out inspections and serve Notices to secure repairs and renovations to houses which, if neglected, would add considerably to the need for replacement units in future years. However, the condition of the housing stock as a whole in the District can only be gauged properly by having accurate and up-to-date records of dwellings by means of a systematic survey as provided for under the 1969 Act. To encourage owners of rented accommodation to improve and repair their properties, the 1969 Act also provides for the granting of Qualification Certificates which are issued subject to the dwellings being in good repair and provided with standard amenities, bathroom, wash-hand basin, sink, all with hot and cold water supplies, and an internal accessible water closet to enable owners to apply to the Rent Officer for a fair rent to be agreed. After a slow start this facility has been taken up in an increasing way by owners.

Number of dwellings completed in the District:-

A. By the Council ... ... ... ...	141
B. By Private Enterprise : ... ...	221

Grants for the conversion or improvement and repair of housing accommodation.

Applications received - (a) for conversion.	3
(b) for improvement.	24

Applications approved - (a) for conversion.	11
(b) for improvement.	28

Grants for improvement of dwellings by the provision of standard amenities.

(Fixed bath or shower, wash-hand basin and sink, hot and cold water supplies thereto and an internally accessible water closet).

Applications received	-	26
Applications approved	-	19
Applications outstanding	-	3

## Housing. (Contd.)

### Housing Act, 1969.

#### Section 45 - Qualification Certificates.

Applications received	-	81
Applications granted	-	27
Applications refused	-	3

### Slum Clearance 1959 - 1970.

Resolutions were passed by the Council in respect of 4 Clearance Areas, involving 12 dwellings, during 1970, making a total of 53 in all. Clearance Orders now total 37 and Compulsory Purchase Orders 16, involving 297 properties.

389 individually unfit houses have been the subject of Undertakings, Demolition Orders or Closing Orders.

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The Unfit Houses Sub-Committee carried out two visits of inspection during the year which involved 19 properties.

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Houses demolished as a result of formal action under Housing Act, 1957, (Parts II and III). = 29

Houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders and/or Undertakings under Part II of the Act. = 11

Houses made fit following formal action under Housing or Public Health Acts. = 3

Houses made fit following informal action under Housing or Public Health Acts. = 42

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 & 1936.

At the end of the year under review there were 136 licensed storage installations, with an increase of 47,000-gallons of petroleum spirit over the previous year. The total storage capacity of petroleum spirit involved was 498,375-gallons, and 4,085-gallons of petroleum mixtures. Several garages in the area installed extra tanks, whilst some smaller stations closed down completely, which necessitated rendering the disused tanks safe. This can be a hazardous operation and required careful supervision.

Before re-licensing, installations were inspected and ullage tests carried out for the detection of leakages in some instances where tanks had been in the ground for more than 20-years.

During the year a committee of Bucks petroleum officers under the chairmanship of my Deputy, reviewed in detail the method of licensing, conditions of licence, and constructional requirements relating to new installations, in the light of new recommendations by a Home Office Committee, and completely redesigned licences were issued for 1971. Some of the main changes in the Conditions of Licence are, the strengthening of control in the use of unsuitable and unmarked containers for petrol, in the siting of tanker stands when delivering petrol, in the delivery of petrol after dark, and certification of electrical installations is now required annually. The first of these appears to be very necessary in view of the accidents which still occur, usually in the home. One investigated during 1970 was typical. Petrol, paraffin and oil were kept together in almost identical cans in an outhouse, and when the housewife wanted to fill her paraffin heater she did so by mistake with petrol because the cans were not properly labelled. A fire ensued which extensively damaged her kitchen and gave her a nasty shock. The petrol can was not filled in this District. The fire involving a petrol tanker in 1969 which damaged a car showroom demonstrated the need for careful siting of the tanker stand.

Many changes were made in the Constructional Requirements, incorporating new thought on petrol storage hazards, notably changes in the hazard areas around pumps, tank openings and vents, installation requirements for tanks, and electrical safety requirements.

Licence Conditions and Constructional Requirements were again revised in the light of experience in use of self-service pumps. At the end of 1970 these pumps were in use at five filling stations in the District, and I am pleased to report that no incident has occurred despite the reduced supervision.

## Clean Air Acts, 1956 - 1968.

Consequent upon the Council's decision to defer for a further period consideration for the implementation of a programme of Smoke Control Areas for the more populated parts of the District, it was decided to discontinue the operation of the two daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide measuring instruments stationed at Datchet and Wexham at the end of May. It was felt that the officer time involved collecting results for the ensuing summer months, which would be of little value due to the low emission of smoke from domestic chimneys, could be better used on other matters.

With the closure of the stations it may be appropriate to observe that the Council were in the forefront when the request was made for Local Authorities to set up stations to take part in the five year survey on a National basis to estimate more accurately the amount of smoke and sulphur in the atmosphere over the whole country. Two stations were set up, one at Burnham and one at Farnham Common, which operated until the end of the survey. They were then transferred to Datchet and Wexham, as it was felt that the problems in those two areas should be explored also. The results obtained have been of help in respect of local pollution in the District and also made a contribution to the National Survey.

### Chimney Heights - Section 6.

Two applications were made for approval of chimney heights under the above section and each was approved with a qualification on the maximum permissible amount of sulphur dioxide emission to be discharged in any period of 60-minutes.

There were no applications for approval of grit and dust arrestment plant in connection with certain types of furnaces.

### Section 1.

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of the emission of dense volumes of black smoke from the burning of plastics waste in the yard area of a factory premises. The firm was fined £25.

Clean Air Acts, 1956 - 1968 (Contd.).

Despite the additional powers regarding dark smoke from burning in the open the practice still continues. All too frequently one sees an offending column of smoke rising into the air in the distance. Often the cause is found to be the recovery of plastics coated copper wire or the burning of sump oil or old motor tyres by itinerants.

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Along with the complaints about noise from aircraft enquiries have been made regarding the pollution from smoke trails emitted by jet aircraft overflying the District during take off. These trails are particularly noticeable when viewed from ground level and an investigation of the problem has been set up by the Department of the Environment in respect of airports generally.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 50.

One case was dealt with by the Department during the year under review.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

There are a total of six licensed establishments in the District offering boarding facilities for a total of 193 dogs and 122 cats. These premises are licensed annually and are visited regularly by a veterinary surgeon retained by the Council and a member of the staff of the Department. Standards which are reached by agreement for the comfort of the animals are considered to be satisfactory.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Two applications were received for licences under the above Act for the sale of birds and tropical fish.

Licences were granted in each case.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

One workplace is registered under the above Act for the filling of upholstery which is carried out on isolated occasions.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Acts, 1960 & 1968.

A total of 658 caravans were situated on licensed sites throughout the District of which some 22 vans were on recreational sites; the remainder were located on various sites and used for residential purposes as follows:-

A. Number of vans on privately owned sites. (Including individual and multiple sites).	458
B. Number of vans on Council owned sites.	142
C. Number of Caretakers or Watchmen's vans.	36

In addition, two sites were set up in connection with works of engineering construction which are exempted from licensing and involving a total of some 30 vans. Model standards were adhered to in providing facilities, and living conditions for these mobile workers and their families were comparable to other private licensed sites.

Two areas of land in the District are certified for the use of caravans for recreational use for a limited period, also two areas of land are used for recreational tented accommodation during the summer months.

There were numerous occasions during the year when caravans occupied by itinerants used highway verges or nearby private land to set up camp, bringing with them all manner of scrap materials of which the less valuable unwanted rubbish was invariably left behind in the nearby ditches or hedgerows. The continual problem with unauthorised camping and the volume of complaints from nearby residents can only be met by the provision of adequate camping sites under the Caravan Act of 1968, properly fitted up and in the right locations for these vans. The setting up of such sites is the responsibility of the County Council, such information and records as the Department had on the numbers, distribution and types of caravans which were frequently in the District were made available to the County Council, and these were updated by a number of weekly surveys by the Inspectors. This information has proved to be invaluable for the formulation of a policy on the possible size and location of sites within the area of South Bucks. If these travellers are to be encouraged to settle down, become part of the community and play an active part within the society, the sites chosen will not have to be so isolated as to make the occupiers feel cut off from all but the briefest contacts with the neighbourhood and therefore become inward looking and separatist.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Acts, 1960 & 1968.  
(Contd.)

The problem of dealing with itinerants is most complex and thorny as experience with the Mansion Lane Site has shown. Repeated attempts to solve the problems of constantly fouled ablution blocks and the breaking of sanitary fittings by talking to groups of occupiers to encourage them to act in a proper manner and dissuade others from acting in an anti-social way, to the detriment of the whole community, seems to have met with little success, and the cost of replacement of fittings and officer time trying to deal with the situation is one to which the Housing Manager and I can testify. The fitting up of this site, based on model standards, has not been satisfactory, and the provision of individual water closets with sinks and wash-hand basins with hot and cold supplies laid on for each individual pitch, making the occupant fully responsible for their condition, is considered as the only way to solve the problem. It is to be hoped that this programme of work will be carried out in the near future.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Local Land Charge Search Enquiries. = 2,083

Plans and Applications (Building  
Byelaws and Town and Country  
Planning). = 560

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Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

General inspections of the 543 premises registered under the above Act were carried out.

Generally, with very few exceptions, conditions found were satisfactory. Managements are paying full regard to the requirements of the Act when providing for their staff, and opportunity is taken where plans for development are submitted for approval to draw attention to the standards laid down where it is felt that these were not likely to be achieved. In re-visits to premises a few minor matters have needed to be drawn to the attention of managements and these have been dealt with promptly. It may be mentioned in passing that few complaints came to the Department's attention by members of staff employed on registered premises.

A total of 9 accidents were notified, all involving minor injuries. Notification of an accident is obligatory where a person is away from work for over three days due to an injury sustained on the premises.

An analysis of premises registered under the above Act is shown on the following page.

Class of Premises.	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number registered receiving a general inspection during the year.	Number of persons employed.
Offices.	8	150	83	2,157
Retail Shops.	5	324	62	1,501
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	-	32	6	219
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens.	4	32	28	500
Fuel Storage Depots.	-	5	2	30
TOTALS:	17	543	181	4,407
Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises = 194				

## VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Visits and inspections are summarised below, showing the previous year's figures in parenthesis.

(a) <u>Public Health Acts.</u>	<u>1969.</u>
Primary Inspections, Houses.	214 (185)
"    "    Others.	79 (166)
Re-visits re above.	280 (241)
Moveable Dwellings, Sites.	279 (277)
"    "    Travellers.	308 (329)
Infectious Diseases, Disinfection and Investigations.	304 (330)
Places of Public Entertainment, Fairgrounds.	3 (25)
Schools.	27 (40)
Workplaces.	40 (80)
Water Supplies.	149 (146)
Swimming Pools.	80 (93)
Watercourses and Ditches.	182 (293)
Drainage.	303 (231)
Sewage and Drainage Disposal.	314 (117)
Dirty and Verminous Premises.	74 (34)
Insect Infestations.	41 (103)
Offensive Accumulations.	110 (105)
Keeping of Animals (Piggeries) etc.	99 (104)
Public Conveniences.	50 (31)
Refuse Disposal.	267 (213)
Licensed Premises.	55 (165)
Cattle Market.	49 (57)
Rats and Mice.	160 (66)
Miscellaneous.	153 (24)
(b) <u>Housing Acts.</u>	
Houses, Primary Inspections.	292 (335)
Re-visits re above.	591 (497)
Overcrowding.	3 (16)
Surveys etc.	250 (60)
<u>Rent Act.</u>	
Certificates etc.	2 (16)
(c) <u>Factories Act.</u>	
Factories - Motive.	53 (60)
"    - Non-motive.	12 (12)
Outworkers Premises.	6 (22)
Building Sites.	4 (29)

(d) <u>Food and Drugs Act.</u>		<u>1969.</u>
Butchers.	154	(165)
Fishmongers and Poulterers.	23	(26)
Greengrocers and Fruiterers.	46	(33)
Grocers.	224	(204)
Confectioners and Sugar.	17	(47)
Retail Bakeries.	14	(28)
Bakchouses.	26	(35)
Licensed Premises.	81	(58)
Restaurants and Cafes.	91	(103)
Canteens.	41	(63)
Street Food Vendors.	21	(78)
Ice-cream Premises.	35	(57)
Knacker's Yard.	11	(12)
Slaughterhouses.	22	(24)
Food Inspection - Meat.	30	(37)
"      " - Other Food.	59	(47)
Food Complaints - Visits, Interviews etc.	77	(67)
Cattle Market.	49	(57)
(e) <u>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.</u>		
Inspections.	86	(67)
Re-visits.	108	(204)
<u>Animal Boarding Establishments Act.</u>		
Visits.	23	(37)
<u>Petroleum Acts.</u>		
Visits.	764	(490)
<u>Clean Air Act.</u>		
Visits and Observations.	305	(649)
<u>Bucks County Council Act - Hairdressers.</u>		
Visits.	32	(32)
<u>Noise Abatement Act.</u>		
Visits.	107	(135)
<u>Licensing Act.</u>		
Visits.	2	(40)
<u>Water Abstraction Regulations.</u>		
Visits.	-	(2)
<u>National Assistance Act.</u>		
Visits.	1	(15)
<u>Pet Animals Act.</u>		
Visits.	8	(3)
<u>Scrap Metal Dealers Act.</u>		
Visits.	17	(24)



